POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

FLARE-UP AMONG THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

Grand Fistic Display and General Bolting.

HOW MEMBERS OF THE ORDER ARE INITIATED.

DOINGS OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE

Whigs Repudiating their Candidates, &c.,

UNANIMITY OF THE KNOW NOTHINGS-ROWS IN THE WIGWAMS-SPLIT UPON CANDIDATES.

Our spiritual telegraph informs us that the mysteriou order called the Know Nothings are by no means unanigous upon the city ticket which has been selected for them by their executive committee. This executive head is organized by a delegation of three members from each council in the city, (each ward having one council,) making the total number comprising said committee sixty-six members, who are elected on the 1st of Januazy, to serve for one year. The present committee, chosen on the 1st of January last, when the order was in its infancy, not numbering more than about three thousand members, do not reflect the views and feelings of the order at this time, its numerical strength having so largely increased, now numbering some twenty or twen-ty-two thousand. It seems that this executive commitnating candidates for the various offices, and have not sufficiently regarded the choice or preferences of their large and continually increasing constituency. Among their nominees the following gentlemen are members of that committee, thus virtually having nominated them-

For Mayor. J. W. Barker.
For Surregate. Alfred McIntire.
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. Jos. E. Ebling.
Recorder. John H. White.
For District Attorney Chauncey Schaffer

The independent members of the order say that it is not to be wondered, when nominations are made in this manner, that members revolt, and that the eye of the public is surprised by such announcements as have been made during the past week in the various city papers, to the effect that the Sixteenth ward council on Monday night last broke up in a row, and that a certain candi-

date for Mayor was pitched out at the window, &c.

In the Ninth ward we are informed that the council numbers some 3,000 members, and that a large majority are most decidedly opposed to the nomination for Mayor; not so much opposition to the gentleman himself as to the means and manner by which he is presented to the order. We learn that the executive committee are determined to punish the refractory council, and that the President, who is also President of the order in the United States, and also in this State, has given permission to organize a new council in the Ninth ward, which council when organized will be recognised as regular, and the other excommunicated.

Annexed is the organization of the entire order in the

DEAR BROTHESS—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the city and county of New York, held in the month of June last, the following plan was adopted for the more thorough and efficient organization of the subordinate councils within the jurisdiction of said commit-

ordinate councils within the jurisdiction of said tee. It was also

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to have printed the said plan, consisting of the following articles and sections, and that he send a copy to the President of each Council within the said sity and county, with the direction from this committee that it be put in operation as soon as may be practicable. Most respectfully, &c.,

M. A. SOUTHWORTH, M. D.,

Cor. Sec'y Executive Committee.

ARTICLE I.

Sec. 1. There shall be a Corresponding Secretary elected in each subordinate council, who shall hold his office for the term of one year.

Sec. 2. The ward is hereby divided into — districts, corresponding with the election districts.

Sec. 3. There shall be a superintendent for each district.

frict. Sec. 4. For every ten men there shall be an assistant

Sec. 1. The Corresponding Secretary shall be chosen by a majority of all the votes cast at a regular meeting. Sec. 2. The Superintendent shall be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Council, and hold office during his pleasure.

Sec. 1. Either of the oficers herein mentioned, may be removed for neglect of duty, or suspended by the President, until the judgment of the Council shall be had in

Squad.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. All officers herein provided for shall have attained the second degree.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. This plan shall apply to all the members who reside within the bounds of the ward.

The following is the call for the organization of a new

council in the Ninth ward, which has been handed

council in the Ninth ward, which has been handed only to those who it is believed will support the powers that be, and ratify the nominations:

BROTHER—You are respectfully invited to attend a meeting of the members of our Order, in this ward, who are in favor of order and decorum, at the corner of Morton and Bleecker streets, entrance in Morton street, on Saturday, October 28, 1854, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The object of the above meeting is to take into consideration means and measures that are calculated to preserve the interests of our order, and protect the organization against lawless and unprincipled mag.

Piense bring this notice with you.

The storm of Saturday night and yesterday has so decanged the wires that no communications have as yet

Please bring this notice with you.

The storm of Saturday night and yesterday has so decanged the wires that no communications have as yet reached us in regard to the results of the above meeting. We have a sleepless and vigilant reporter at the spiritual telegraph office, who will communicate immediately to us the first despatch.

The consistency of this order of Know Nothings, the disaffected contend, is illustrated in the nomination of Mr. Ebling for Commissioner of Streets and Lampa. Mr. Ebling is a soft shell democrat of the Tammany Hall order, and supports the party who put forth the former resolutions adopted at a meeting of the softs sometime in August last, and which excited so much indignation throughout the order.

Since writing the above we have been informed that the invited guests met together at the time and place appointed. At half past six, although the meeting was called at half past seven, the room was packed with a dense mass of people who were organized by the appointment of George Dean as chairman. The whole providings were of the most shameful and the safe smalleter. Numbers were refused admittance who held in their hands the same cards of invitation. The impatience of participate in the proceedings going on inside exceed their discretion, the doors were broken open and a regular knock down fight ensued. The entering party were met with clubs and blows by those inside, and many, we are informed, received severe and bloody injuries. It is stated to us that the entering party composed a majority of the regular Ninth Ward council, took passession of the meeting, assuming, that according to the laws of the order but one council could exist in the same ward, and that the president, J. W. Barker, had no authority to organize a second on the ground that the existing council had refused him its support. A scene of the meeting and the belligerents dispersed.

JERSEY CITY POLITICS.

JERSEY CITY POLITICS.

POLITICAL TROUBLES.—Twenty of the members—just one half—of the late whig convention of Hudson county have put forth a statement charging the other portion of the convention with unfairness in the proceedings. They claim that another member voted with them, and that, being in a majority, the chairman disregarded their rights, and rendered it necessary for them to retire. They therefore regard the nominations as irregular and not binding, and ask that another whig county convention be called

A NEW SECRET ORDER. THE OATHS AND OBLIGATIONS—A NEW YEBSION OF ENOW NOTHINGISM, &C., &C., A pamphlet, of which the following is a copy, was

lately sent to us through the penny post. We give it as a curiosity of literature, and await an explanation. It seems to be a formula of initiation in some secret

society:—

INITIATION.

The S. at A. having announced that a candidate or candidates are in waiting for initiation, two brothers of the council, with the Chaplain, will proceed to the anteroom for his or their examination, whom one of the brothers will address as follows:—

"You have been presented as clitisens (or a citizen) desirous in being honored by admission to membership of the American Order of the Sons of the Republic. Is such your wish?" (If answered in the affirmative, the brother will continue.) "It then becomes our duty to inquire if you believe in the Deity—the Supreme Ruler of the Universe—and in the truth and inspiration of the Holy Bible?" (An answer in the affirmative being given, the brother will continue.)

"You have thus far answered satisfactorily; you must now assume an obligation of strict secresy to all that may transpire during this examination, and your initiation, before you can be admitted to our order. Are you willing so to do?" If answered affirmatively, the Chaplain will present the Bible (open) to the candidate, who, placing his right hand thereon, will then take the following obligation:—"I do solemnly swear that I will keep secret all that may transpire during my examination or initiation previous to my becoming a member of the order of the Sons of the Republic. I further solemnly swear that I will well and truly answer all inquiries that may be made of me having reference to my qualifications to become a member of said order; and I further solemnly declare and swear that this obligation is assumed by me of my own free will, and that in all its parts, and a whole, I will conform to it, without equivocation, mental reservation or falschood. To this I solemnly swear, so help me God."

You will then answer me,

1st. "Are you by birthright an American citizen?"

2d. "Are you a Roman Catholic by religious faith, practice or belief?"

3d. "Do you, under the solemn obligation of your oath, deny that you do the cardidate (or controlled by him as its supreme head and authority upon ear

nen."
Inquiry—" How know we this?"
Reply—" By my voucher as a brother; and by the pass claim admission."

Inquiry—"How know we this?"
Reply—"By my voucher as a brother; and by the pass I claim admission."
Requirement—"Give it!"
The S. at A. will then give the pass word of the degree in a whisper, and then be admitted with the initiate (or initiates,) and proceed to present him (or them) to the Vice-President, as follows:—
S. at A.—"Worthy Vice-President, I present to you (giving the names of each candidate,) who seek to assume the obligations of our brotherhood." The Vice-President will reply, "It is well;" then rise and address the candidate as follows:—
"Gitizen, I greet you. You are thrice welcome here; as a freeman, as a countryman, and as a brother! As a freeman to serve your Maker, as a countryman to protect your country and its institutions, and as a brother to serve your fellow men! Thus is our institution founded upon the imperialmable principles of truth, of librity, and of humanity."

Truth requires your unwearying perseverance in the service of God. Liberty demands your patriotic devotion to your country and your countrymen, and humanity calls for your aid for the oppressed, and your assistance for the unfortunate and distressed.

We owe these duties to God, to our country, the memory of our sizes and our countrymen, and lastly, to our fellow-men throughout the world. The objects of our institution are briefly these:—

1st. To protect the institutions of our country by resisting the influence of ignorant or bigoted foreigners, and to guard the civil and religious rights of the American people against the insidious and persevering efforts of the Romish Church to establish a power that would at once proclaim liberty lost to the American people against the insidious and persevering efforts of the Romish Church to establish a power that would at once proclaim liberty lost to the American people against the insidious and persevering efforts of the Romish Church to establish a power that would at once proclaim liberty lost to the American people, and assert the infallibility of an intolerant religious faith.

assume a most solemn congation, and may good every seep you faithful to its duties. The Chaplain will now proceed.

The Chaplain will then direct the candidate to repeat the following obligation:—

"In the presence of, the true and ever living God, and on these sacred Scriptures—his holy word—I do declare that I will well who truly fulfil all my obligations to wards my brethren of the Order of the Sons of the Republic, and that I will keep sacred and secret all the signs, tokens, pass and degree words, grips, emblems and proceedings of said order, and any and every portion thereof, from all persons except such as I shall know to be entitled to a knowledge of the same by being in membership with the brotherhood, in good and regular standing; and I further declare and sole maly swear that I will not knowingly vote for, appoint or elect any office in the local or general administration of the American government; and I further declare and swear, that I will use all the means in my power to counteract and destroy the influence of foreigners and of Roman Catholics in the administration of the government of the United States, and in any and all parts thereof, both local and general.

"To all this, a free and voluntary obligation on my part, without reservation or equivocation, I pray that I may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God!"

After having assumed the obligation, the President

may ever be able to remain true and steadfast, so help me God!"

After having assumed the obligation, the President will address the brother, on his being a member, as follows:—

"Brother—As a member of this sacred and patriotic order, it will become your duty to dissard all personal nierests and preferences, and all political associations or predilections in the service of your country, in order that the corrupt and evil influences of party, and of foreigners, may be electually combated and destroyed; and here it will be understood that while it may be recommended that the members of our order shall unite in the support of certain candidates, or of measures—the recommended the members of our order shall unite in the support of certain candidates, or of measures—the recommendation emanating from the constituted authorities of the order—still, if such recommendation, and the conscientious discharge of the duties of a freeman, you are not bound to obey the recommendation, except so far as may be in accordance with your obligation, having reference to persons of forgic blight and of Roman Catholics.

"The national independence of our country, established by the blood; sufferings and sacrifices of the patriots of the Revolution, gave to the American people a nationality and a right to self government, and under the republican government erected by them we became higheritors of the blessings, the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty—liberty unknown to man in other parts of the world! It is not to be supposed that in the making of laws for the American people to founders of this republic ever cuntemplated that they were legislating for others than American people to sure the parts of the world! It is not to be supposed that in the making of laws for the American people will not a sure of the American people may deem proper to enact shall be vested alone in the native born. From this right of the American people may deem proper to enact shall be vested alone in the native born into contending factions, by which de

WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING.

The whigs of old Richmond turned out in full meeting on Friday evening, October 27, to act upon the State, district and county nominations. Such a meeting has not been held in the county since the days of Heary

reported the State nominations, and eulogised each can-didate as his name was presented. He urged upon the whigs of this county to give their undivided support to

by an almost unanimous vote.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention presented their report through their chairman. The report was adopted and approved by a very decided majority,

and is as follows:—

TO THE WHIGS OF MICHMOND COUNTY.

The undersigned delegates to the convention for the First Congressional district, which assembled at Jamaica on Wednesday, the 18th instant, consider it due to you, their constituents, as well as to themselves, to make a full statement of the circumstances under which they were appointed such delegates, and their rejection, by a most extraordinary and unprecedented vote of the convention.

wention.

The circumstances under which they were appointed, are as follows:—On the 2d September, Henry I. Seaman as of Jemes Guyon, as chairman and secretary of the General Committee, called a meeting of the whigs of the county. They acted under the authority of the committee. The call was printed on a large sheet in the usual form, was posted up and freely circulated over the ontice county. It read as follows:—"Whigs of Richmond county! You are requested to meet at Ryer's Hotel, in the village of Richmond, on Friday evening, September 14th, at half past 7 o'clock, to appoint a delegate to the State Convention, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting." It was signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the General Committee. The meeting tock place at the time appointed. The attendance was unusually large, and a more respectable, orderly, and harmonious meeting, has not been held in the county for many years. Henry I. Seaman was appointed delegate to the State Convention, and eight delegates were appointed to represent the county in the Congressional convention. The whigs of the county were requested to meet in their several towns on the 28th September, to select seven delegates from each town to meet in county convention on the 9th October, to make the county nominations, and they were also at these town meetings to select eight from each town to form a General Committee for the county, for the ensuing year; and this was all the towns were to do. In accordance with this request the meetings were held in all the towns, and the delegates to the county convention and the members of the General Committee were selected. The towns thus regularly and properly called together, and acting under such call, certainly approved of, and acquiesced in, the proceedings of the meeting held on the 14th September, and a material part of the proceedings of the meeting held on the 14th September, and acquiesced in, the rown of the section of the fedgate to the Congressional Convention. No dissatisfaction was

Mir. Vail, of Suffolk county, (who, after the pretended delegates were admitted to seats in the Convention, was nominated for Congress,) voted, with the majority, to reject your delegates.

The memination should and would have been conceded to Richmond county, but for the conduct of the individuals named; and one of them has said that they had no other object in view than to take the nomination away from Richmond county, and thus defeat a gentleman who stood prominent as a candidate.

Your delegates will not indulge in any comments upon the conduct of the men who have thus assumed to be your representatives in an important District Convention. That a gross wrong has been done to the whigs of the county, and to us, your delegates, is obvious to every unyrejudiced mind: and we leave it to you, whigs of Richmond county, to determine how you will express your disapprobation of the conduct of the individuals named, and a proper sense of the injustice done to delegates and constituents by the vote of the Convention.

HFFRY I. SEAMAN, EDWARD GUNNINGHAM, J. B. H. MARTLING, AERAHAM GARRETSON, G. PRINCE OSGOOD, ALFRED MERSEREAU.

HENRY SIMONSON, ALFRED MERSEREAU.

The contesting delegates also reported that Harvey W. Vail, of Suffolk county, was nominated for Congress 1y the convention which met at Jamaica on the 18th inst. Aeraham C. Simonson moved that the nomination of Mr. Vail be approved and ratified.

the convention which met at Jamaica on the 18th inst.

ARRAHAM C. SIMONSON moved that the nomination of
Mr. Vail be approved and ratified.

RECHARD G. SMITH offered an amendment:—That the
nomination of Mr. Vail does not meet with the adprobation of the whigs of Richmond county, and is not engtitled to their support, and that the same be rejected.

These motions elicited an exciting debate, in which
Messrs. Anthon, Scaman, Emith, Daly, Dr. Stewart and
others took part. The motion of Mr. Smith to reject the
nomination of Mr. Vail, was adopted by a large majority.

others took part. The microscopic of the majority.

A motion to reconsider was then made by Mr. Anthon, and advocated by Dr. Stewart and Mr. Seaman, but the motion was lost.

The nomination of John F. Raymond for Assembly, and the entire county ticket were ratified and approved. The meeting then adjourned, with a determination to stand by the entire ticket as ratified and approved by the meeting.

It was, altogether, the most spirited meeting held in the county for many years.

The malcontents were few, and were voted down by a very large majority, and have thus been taught that a faction will not be allowed to repudiate the will of the majority.

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MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE FOR WESTERN NEW YORK.

This body commenced its annual session in Ithaca on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. The divisions composing the Grand Division were well represented by men of true and tried temperance worth. The following named gentlemen were elected officers for the current year:—

G. W. P.—Daniel H. Marsh, of Oswego.

G. W. A.—Leander Reddy, of Penn Yan.

G. W. S.—Wesley Bailey, of Utica.

G. Chap.—Rev. J. Debois, of Black Rock.

G. Con.—John E. Williams, of Ithaca.

G. Sen.—J. Davis, of Barre.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That we consider the question of the enactment of a law to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating beverages as by far the most important one to be decided by the result of the coming election—one which no true frieud of temperance—no man who appreciates the interests of humanity, or desires to promote the glory of God—can, (when casting his ballot for candidates for executive or legislative offices,) conscienciously sabordinate or render secondary to any other—but, on the contrary, we view it as the question which he will feel it his duty to promote the success of, by the exercise of whatever of influence God has granted him—moral or pecuniary—political or religious.

Resolved, That in view of the pre-eminent importance of this question, we especially deprecate the efforts which are now being put forth with an energy and determination worthy of a better cause, to induce temperance men under any pretence, or for the promotion of any question of supposed principle or expediency, to vote for candidates for Governor or Lieutenant Governor other than those they themselves have, by their representatives assembled in State Convention, placed in nomination; and we further resolve that we will put forth every honorable effort to secur

hearty support to the same measure. in] every manner in which it may officially come before him.

Resolved, That this Grand Division considers that the present crisis imperatively demands that every Son of Temperance, every lover of his kind, shall do his whole duty to himself, his country and his God, by rallying to the support of the Maine law candidates in the ensuing election.

DANIEL H. MARSH, G. W. P.

WESTEY BAHLEY, G. Scribe.

Wester Bahar, G. Seribe.

THE NATIONAL WHIGS OF NEWSYORK.
[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 27.]

It will be remembered that we have frequently expressed the opinion that the national or silver gray whigs of New York would not support the ticket nominated at Syracuse, consisting of Clark, Raymond & Co. We are gratified to believe that this opinion will prove to be entirely correct. There are now strong indications that they will either not vote at all in the coming election, or clae vote for Bronson, or otherwise nominate an independent ticket composed of men of national conservative views, free from the taint of abolition, and the sworn foce of William H. Seward. That such will be the case we confidently anticipate. Indeed, the filmore whigs of New York have no other alternative left them. It will not do for them to denounce the principles and policy of the infamous Seward coalition, and yet support their candidates. They will be compelled, therefore, to take a high and firm stand against them and their schemes, if they would preserve their character for consistency and an honest devotion to the constitution and Union. We have never felt any apprehension as to what course they would ultimately pursue. But if weever had any doubt, it is now dispelled, seeing that the silver gray press, with almost perfect unanimity, are zealously urging their political friends to wash their hands entirely of the Seward platform and its candidates.

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

Seward platform and its candidates.

POLITICS AND PARTIES IN NEW YORK.

[From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 28.]

We have already adverted to the divisions in the democratic party in the great State of New York, and to the dissatisfaction among the whigs. With the first the difference appears to have ripened into settled enmity, and the tends of the latter are tast tending to an irreconcileable estrangement. The result of the election nearlast hand will therefore, we presume, be no test of the strength of either of the old parties, nor will it afford any certain index for the future.

Soon after the whig nominations at Syracus were made, the free soilers held their adjourned convention at Auburn, and adopted as their candidates Messrs. Clark and Raymond, who had been previously nominated by the whigs, and put forth a platform allogather ultra and objectionable. The candidates accepted the creed and at once alienated thousands of national whigs. The Commercial Adverticer and the Courier and Enquirer, of New York city, the Commercial Adverticer as a Buffalo, and some other journals, spoke out promptly and plainly in disapprobation of the facility with which the nominees e braced the free soilers. The defection is now probaily remediable. The nomination of Daniel Ulmann by the Know Nothings complicated the case," as the lawyers would term it; and now nobody can tell what is to be the result, though the temperance question is a prominent, if not a controlling, feature in the canvass.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE. Collision on the Great Western Railroad.

Forty-Seven Persons Known to be Killed.

FORTY-ONE WOUNDED, NEARLY ALL FATALLY. WOFUL SCENE OF SUFFERING.

LISTS OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED AND SAVED. Safety of Thomas F. Meaglior, &c., &c., &c.

Through the kindness of W. O. Ruggies, we are able to give the particulars of the most heartrending and terrible railroad disaster that ever occurred in America. He says a few minutes after 2 P. M. yesterday we left Niagara Falls with the first class and two second class passes are as one appraisance on barrage car. After the control of the control

of the mangled were awful in the extreme. Every effort was made by the conductor and passengers to relieve the suffering; but, notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts to relieve them, all were not extricated until more than four hours after the collision. Among those whose exertions were conspicuous in saving the victums are Thomas F. Meagher and Junk, the baggage man, Mr. O. A. Brownson, and others of the passengers. Heaps of the dead and wounded were found in the ruins, piled together in all amangled shapes.

One poor fellow was cut out of the express car, his limbs hanging out of the side, fifteen feet from the ground. One of the strangest features of the accident is, that all the gravel cars were demolished and piled upon each other, with the tender of the engine stove in. The conductor of the gravel train was on the rear car, with his signal light, and a negro boy at his side. The conductor saved himself by jumping; the negro was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a dense for, it

in. The conductor of the gravel train was on the rear car, with his signal light, and a negro boy at his side. The conductor saved himself by jumping; the negro was killed.

At the time of the collision there was a dense fog, it being almost impossible to see lights. Where the blame belongs in this awful catastrophe, we know not; but there is gross and culpable negligence in the affairs of the road. The conductor of the gravel train says he was ordered out by the superintendent of the gravel pit.

We ought to mention that on the third car from the rear, we had no light at the time of the collision and were in total darkness, nor had we anything but pieces of candles stuck in tubes at any time. Those had gone out at the time of the collision.

The dead are lying around, and below mention they are killed outright and many of the released must die, of which there are about forty alive. Thirt was one woman buried under a mass of ruins, and lay there over four hours before she was extricated. She must die. We were thirty-two miles from Detroit and thirteen from Chatham, the marrie ading country for miles a vast—camp and an old or physe fifts at hand, which a just the denserses of the fog and frightful screams of the was niged for help and water, rendered it the most appaining scene imaginable. It was heart sickening. Yet all was done that could be during the long five hours that the miscrable unfortunates lay waiting their turn for assistance. One man had six friends with him, all killed. There are whole families killed, and we cannot ascertain their names.

We are informed by R. P. Toms, Esq., of this city, who was also a passenger on the train at the time of the collision, that no blame can be attached to the engineer of the train, as he had taken every precaution by telegraphing from one station to another, by waiting for trains to pass, and by the strictest orders to run very slow, to avoid any accident. The consure, he thinks, must rest solely with those in charge of the gravel train was fit the track at such a

LIST OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED UNINJURED.
Henry Gloss St. Clair, C. W.
Heart Charles
Thomas F. Meabger New York.
O. A. Brownson Boston, Mass.
W. O. RugglesVermont.
David Kelly Lowell, Mass.
Marshall F. Foster and family Connecticut.
Asa Johnott and two sisters (Illinois.
Ira A. SkeeleSt. Louis, Mo.
Jas. Stevenson and brother Toronto, C. W.
Edward CorllLowell, Mass.
Edward Cother,
James PlummerOhio.
L. C. Baker and sister
Chas. L. Whitney
J. A. McBride do.
d. A. McDride do.
Henry Russell Michigan.
V. Freeman Schenectady, N. Y.
Wm. W. Whitney New York.
William To The State of the Sta
George W. Holmes,Detroit.
Charles Franklin
John W. Eddy Soo Sha.
Rev. Taylor
they are the second of the sec
Parah R. Haley do.
Maria S. Short do.
F. A. Randall
Electa Randall, do
Percia Pappant
Edward Allen Michigan
Alongo Simons
Alonso Haight, do.
P I Dans
P. J. Dunn
T. Lyon
D. C. Barker do.
P Person

	Benjamin Zumby and lady New Har	mpshire.
	Henry W. Newhall Vermont	
	John F. Lock and lady New Har	npahre.
	John C. Dennison	usetts.
	Chester Randall	k.
	Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain Michigan	
	Miss Whiting and sister	
	Willard Gardner and wife New Han	apshire.
	Mrs. J. C. Wooster	
	Mrs. R. C. Crosby do.	A 18
	Mrs. Dawson and daughner New Yor	k.
ı	Mrs. Case and child	d, Va.
9	Nathaniel Bingham New York	K
	Chas. McClure do.	
8	Abbey Short	metts.
ø	J. Ilsley do.	
B	Hosmer Day Michigan	t.
8	Helen M. BarnesVermont	
8	Moses J .Barnes do.	
ı	Levi Wilson, wife and child do.	
8	Sol. F. Mirrill, wife and child do.	
ı	L. Gray	
1	Emeline Day do.	
1	Abigail Day do.	
1	Anna Day do.	
4	Louis Day do.	
1	Lorenno Day and wife do.	
ł	Mary AshtonNew You	k.
ı	Mayson Ashton do.	
1	George Leech do.	
ı	Mrs. J. G. Spencer Michigan	
ł	John D. Day Maine.	
Į	Maria M. Scott do.	
١	Clara A. Day do.	
ł	Caroline K. Day do.	
1	Lee Day do.	
I	Wm. Day and wife do.	
1	Lucian Niles do.	
1	Hiram R. Moore do.	
ı	Susan B. Moore do.	
ł	Susan E. Moore do.	
1	George M. Moore do.	
ł	B. Mason do.	
ł	B. Mason	achusetts.
ı	Mrs. L. H. Presee and family Pennsylva	nia.
ı	R. M. Howard, wife and two children, Massac	
۱	the mar Cummings, wife and child, . Wisconsis	distributed the second
ı	Felot Pecar	
ı	Wm. Rockliff	
	Wm. Mullan do.	

MOUNDED AND DRAD, AS FAR AS COULD BE

Wounded.
LIST OF WOUNDED AND DRAD, AS FAR AS COULD BE
LEARNED.
George Hester. German, badly injured.
Charlotte M. Sipe and child, Chicago, do.
Francis Galliger, Ireland, do.
John Galliger, do. do.
Chas. Koholl, Germany, do.
John W. Soughny, broken leg, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.
Peter Galliger, dead.
Ellen Galliger and baby, dead.
James Fermoy, fireman, knee hurt.
Engineer badly scalded.
Thos. M. Boshardt, Penn., badly hurt.
George Boshardt, Williamsport, do.
Catharine Boshardt, do. do.
Margaret Watson, Courtland Co., do.
Harriet Maria Watson, do.
Chree colored men dead.
One child, parents dead, slightly injured.
Eustus Roberts, badly
Eliza M. Boshardt, slightly do.
Thomas Boshardt, de.
One boy, seven years eld,
There are about 50 dead and 35 wounded. Some

There are about 50 dead and 35 wounded. Some whole families are killed, and no trace can be found of their names or residence. Everything is being done to alleviate the suffering of the wounded. Physicians have arrived on the ground from Chatham. G. V. Nutter, the conductor, is doing everything in his power for the distressed.

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[From the Detroit Free Press, Oct. 28.]

One of the most dreadful railroad accidents that ever occurred took place yesterday morning, about thirty miles from this city. The passenger train on the Great Western Esilroad, due here at 11.20 P.M. on Thursday, came in collision, at five minutes past five A.M. on Friday, with a gravel train, a short distance cast of Baptist Croek. The loss of life that ensued was very great. The passenger train, of which Mr. G. F. Nutter was conductor, and Thomas Smith, engineer, left the Suspension Eridge at the usual time on Thursday afternoon. The train consisted of four first-class, two second-class, and two baggage cars, and had on board a large number of passengers. At St. George, it came up with a gravel train which was off the treek, and was delayed in consequences should an hear and a leaff. When the train ha got onder was wall a free job train was in advance, which it was a biged to follow as far as Princeton—thereby losing considerable more time.

At 1. A. M., the train left Londen. After having run some three or four miles from that place the cylinder-head of the locumotive bursted, which of course brough the train to a cland still. An engine was sar from London, which drew the train back to that place, where another engine was attached, and the train again started for Windsor, going quite slow—the conducter having given orders to the engineer not to run at a rapid rate, as the night was dark and foggy. When the train left London the recond time it was about four hours behind time.

A few minutes after 5 o'clock, when near Baptis

gravel train was composed of fifteen cars, heavily loatest with wet gravel. The shock produced by the collision was tremendous.

The second class cars were smashed into atoms, and nearly every person in them killed or dreadfully injured. The first first class car was also badly smashed, and most of the passengers in the front part of it met with the same fate as the passengers in the second class cars.

The scene presented after the collision was a horrible one. Intermixed with the fragments of the broken cars, dead bodies lay in profusion, many of them mangled in the most dreadful manner; while from out the heap of ruins proceeded the groans and shrieks of the wounded.

The passengers who were so fortunate as to escape unipured immediately set to work to draw out the wounded and the dead from the heap of ruins in which they lay. At 11 o'clock A. M., the bodies of twenty-five men, eleven women, and ten children, had been brought to light, and it was supposed that from ten to twenty others yet remained to be discovered.

Twenty-one men and twenty women and children were found to be badly injured—many of them fatally. Soveral of the dead were crushed out of all human shape, presenting a heart-sickening sight.

The two second class cars, which bore the main brunt of the collision, were filled with emigrants, mostly Germans? The first class car, a number of the inmates of which were killed and others wounded, also contained some emigrants.

The second, third and fourth first class cars were some-

of which were killed and others wounded, also contained some emigrants.

The second, third and fourth first class cars were somewhat injuries, and some of the passengers received some injuries, but none, we understand, of a dangerous character.

Mr. R. P. Toms, of this city, who was on board the ill-fated train, and from whom we derived the greater portion of the feregoing melancholy particulars, informs us that, in the opinion of the passengers, no blame attuebes to either the conductor or engineer of the passenger frain.

that, in the opinion of the passengers, he can be a seried to either the conductor or engineer of the passenger train.

The train was thrown behind time by a series of unfortunate circumstances over which its offers had no control, and every measure was taken by them to guard against the occurrence of accident.

From all the facts we have been able to ascertain, the fault of the accident rests upon a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell asleep upon his post, and on a watchman, who fell passenger train hat the passenger train is trained, and in a short time came in collision with the passenger train. Two men on the gravel train were beliefed, and in a short time came in collision with the basenger train careased almost miraculously from serious injury.

Among the passengers on the express train were Thomas F. Masgher and O. A. Brownson.

At an early hour in the forenoon yesterday several physicians from this city left for the scene of the disaster.

LATER.

physicians from this city left for the scene of the disaster.

Our reporter has just arrived (12 P. M.) from the
scene of the casualty. He reports the number killed
at forty-seven. The following is a list of the killed, as
taken from the minutes of the coroners:—

1. J. B. Bodfish, of Batavia, N. Y., going to Galesburg,
Michigan: had on person \$27 29.

2. P. Gallagher.

3. Young woman, name unknown; had on fur gauntletts, gloves, and black silk bonnet, with artificials.

4. Man, name unknown.

5. Woman, with dead infant; had on person two keys;
husband said to be No. 4.

6. Child of No. 5.

7. F. Robinson, per receipt in pocket; had \$107 50 im
gold, and \$6 53 in silver.

8. John Martin, brakeman on passenger train; had \$5
and key in pocket.

9. Robert Thornton (his wife badly injured).

10. Henry Mason, brakeman on gravel train; \$2 40 in
pocket.

11. T. P. Sawin; had watch on person; had lived 14

9. Robert Internation (his wife badly injured).
10. Henry Mason, brakeman on gravel train; \$2 40 in pocket.
11. T. P. Sawin; had watch on person; had lived 14 years in Chatham.
12. Female, unknown; had on red dress, lace collar, and gloves.
13. Young girl, name Mary Kingston, per papers on her person.
14. Female, unknown; middle aged; had ear rings.
15. Young man, supposed to be John Davis.
16. Boy, about 10 years old, unknown.
17. Boy, about 10 years old, unknown.
18. Irving Leslie, brakeman on gravel train.
19. Middle aged woman, unknown.
20. Chas. Robinson, per mine in Bible on his person; had \$55 in gold, and 35 centil in silver.
21. Female child, about 2 years old, unknown.
22. Female child, about 2 years old, unknown.
23. Female, unknown, had a ring on finger.
24. Han, unknown.
25. Jacob Laucher; had a due bill from Marshall, Michigan, and \$22 in money.
26. Hollister Brace, elderly man; had \$18 in bills, and \$16 50 in coin.
27. Nathaniel Oaken, Eptavis, N. Y., going to Galesburg, Michigan.
28. Cornelius Oaken, and No. 27.
29. Orlis Oakes, and of No. 27.
30. Philip Barron, per papers found on his person.
31. Female infant, unknown.
32. — O'Clidden; had \$23 on his person.
32. Male child, unknown.
33. — O'Clidden; had \$23 on his person.

40. Female Ly; had \$12 on his per Ca.

41. Michael Fly; had \$12 on his per Ca.

42. Unknown man.

43. Unknown woman.

44. Young girl, unknown; had \$94 on her person.

45. Unknown girl, about 15 years of age.

46. Martha Bedfish, wife of No. 1.

47. Paniel Oakes, cousin of Nos. I and 46.

The Coroner's lury will meet this morning at Chatham, whither the bodies were conveyed last evening.

Twenty-four men, eleven women and sixteen children, are badly wounded, and were taken to Chatham. A large number of the passengers are more or less britised. A man by the name of Irvin R. Beech, of Dundee, Yates county, New York, is badly bruised, but it is thought will get well.

There was a world of intelligence, domestic and for-eign, in yesterday's HERALD. There never was a greater variety of events laid before the public in a single newspaper-from the particulars of the great Russian tragedy now being enacted, to the min life. Here is the summary:— CITY AFFAIRS.

Among the different pieces of city news there was a thrilling account of a disbolical attempt to destroy human life. Some evil-disposed person had placed an infernal machine in the office of Earle's Hotel. Concealed in a heap of baggage, it exploded of its own ac-cord, as the perpetrator of the foul act had undoubtedly cord, as the perpetrator of the foul act had undoubtedly designed. Whether the crime was or was not committed to gratify personal vengeance, is not at present known, but happily no one was killed, though several people who were in the room at the time of the explosion were seriously injured, and the building suffered no little damage. The inmates of the hotel, particularly the ladies, were much alarmed; and no wonder, for the house was shaken to its foundation. The police are on the lookout for the criminal. Besides the laws, usually committed in a large city—one man arrested for a highway robbery in Elm street, and two others for larceny, together with a description of a daring burglary at No. 50 White street, figured most conspicuously. Completing the calendar, was a full ac-count of the brutal murder of a sailor named Sweeney, who was beaten to death and thrown overboard by some who was beaton to death and thrown overboard by some-of his messmates, on board the ship Excelsior, while she was lying in the stream off the Battery. One of the sup-posed murderers was arrested and locked up in the Tombs, to await the conclusion of the investigation pend-ing before Justice Osborne. Another man, too, has fallen West Broadway on Tuesday morning, by rowdies, died at his residence on Saturday. The testimony before the Coroner's inquest went to show that the man who fired the pistol at deceased was named Paddy Brattles, and the jury rendered their verdict accordingly. Brattles was supposed to be concealed in the neighborhood, and had not been arrested. Turning from crimes to casualties, it became our duty to

record a destructive fire in Forty-second street, by which the car house of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, containing several new cars, was destroyed; the loss being estimated at upwards of \$30,000. Another fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, occurred in Fifty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, but the damage sustained there was not heavy. We moreover gave a synopsis of the report of the City Inspector on the mortality of the city, from which it appeared that during the week ending Saturday there had been 478 deaths, 263 of these being children under ten years of age. The most notable destroyer of old and young was consumption.

There was also a full report of the meeting of the Bar

in reference to the supposed less of four members of the profession, who were on board the unfortunate steamcommittee of five members be appointed to ascertain, if possible, the fate of Mesers. Edward Sandford, Abner Benedict and Henry Brady, and be instructed to report their opinion upon the disaster which caused their loss. The death of Samuel M. Woodruff, the fourth member of the profession, was established beyond a doubt.

Among the general news of the city were to be found

musical and dramatic criticisms on the amusements of the previous evening - au interesting communical examination made by him of oysters and shell tations, &c.—marine intelligence, with all the arrivals and departures from this port, and with accounts of regence, with notices of distinguished individuals, arrivals at hotels, &c.; and also a great number of well written communications on different local subjects, from citi-zens of New York, which generally forms one of the dis-

From Brentford, Canada West, we were grieved to hear that a serious disaster had occurred on the Great West-ern Railway, twenty-five miles from Chatham. The train had been thrown out of time by an accident to the machinery, and was progressing at a rapid rate, when it came in collision with a gravel train. It is believed that forty-eight persons have been killed, and that fortyone have been badly wounded; but we await further par-

particulars of a most destructive fire, which occurred there on Saturday morning, involving the loss of the New England Hotel, and the buildings on the entire square on the hill where it stood. The loss of property is estimated

the hill where it stood. The loss of partial at over a million of dollars.

From Charleston we learn that there was only one death from yellow fever in that city on the 27th; but the scourge had assumed a violent form at Monigomery.

Ala. Boston is represented as particularly healthy at the present moment.

From Montreal it was reported that the New Brunswick ministry has been defeated, but the confirmation

of the reciprocity treaty was considered quite asfe.

From different quarters of the Union telegraphic despatches were received of the progress of the elections.

UNITED STATES.

Letters from our correspondents at Albany, Boston, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and numerous extracts from the more prominent newspapers and periodicals of the country, were even more readable than usual, and were

MEXICO.

Yesterday's HERALD contained some important intelligence from Acapulco. General Alvarez in a series of skirmishes had again defeated the government troops, but owing to the appearance of cholers, he fell back on Providencia, after taking Yutla and destroying its fortifications. We also published the official correspondence relative to the arrest of Captain H. Stocker, bearer of despatches, from which it appears that Mr. Denman, United States Consul at Acapulco, deserves great credit for his energy and decision. A long communication on the silver mines of Mexico was highly instructive.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

A lengthy and highly interesting summary of news from the South and Central American States was also published. Appended to it we gave some instructive extracts from the journal of Mr. J. A. Talbott, who has

An extensive of varied correspondence from European capitals, which are pressure of other matter compelled us to hold over for Sunday's publication, appeared in yesterday's Ennal. Over six columns were filled with ably written letters from London and Paris alone. We here presented the Eastern war in the different views in which it is regarded by our numerous correspondents, and leave our readers to form their own opinions on this great historical event of our time.

Editorial articles were written on the following subjects:—"Our State Cauvass and National Politics;" "Banks in Connection with the Savings Banks;" "The Berald in the Sandwich Islands;" "Mr. Belmont Reformed," and "Curiosities of Politics," Notices of new books, and our usual articles on financial and commercial matters appeared under appropriate heads.